

HBDP DUTIES

The Hawai'i Birth Defects Program (HBDP) conducts population-based monitoring and response activities for birth defects in Hawai'i.

The HBDP actively collects data from birthing hospitals and other medical facilities statewide.

The HBDP follows the National Birth Defects Prevention Network (NBDPN) Guidelines for Conducting Birth Defects Surveillance.

BIRTH DEFECTS PROGRAM REPORT

The HBDP produces a statistical, deidentified report highlighting statewide trends in birth defects.

These reports may be used for:

- ✓ The planning of prevention strategies and services
- ✓ Prevalence at birth of monitored conditions
- ✓ Assessing associated morbidity and mortality rates
- ✓ Comparing trends in Hawai'i with national occurrences

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

**Hawai'i Birth Defects Program
Genomics Section**
*Children with Special Health
Needs Branch*

Phone: 808.733.9062

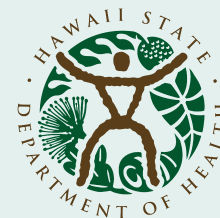
Fax: 808.733.9068



**[health.hawaii.gov/genetics/
programs/hbdhome/](https://health.hawaii.gov/genetics/programs/hbdhome/)**



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THE HAWAI'I BIRTH DEFECTS PROGRAM

**Statewide Registry serving as a resource
for the development of community
services and preventive strategies.**

BIRTH DEFECTS

A birth defect is a health problem or a physical abnormality that a baby has at birth. It can be very mild or severe.

Birth defects may be genetic, caused by environmental exposures, or related to adverse behaviors during pregnancy, but they are often of unknown origin.

BIRTH DEFECTS PROGRAM IN HAWAI'I

The HBDP provides population-based surveillance for birth defects in Hawai'i. The HBDP was established in August 1988 in response to a community-based recommendation to the Governor to establish a reliable birth defects and adverse reproductive outcome monitoring and coordinated response system for the State of Hawai'i.

SOME OF THE MAJOR BIRTH DEFECTS MONITORED BY THE HBDP

Central Nervous System:

Anencephalus, spina bifida

Eye: Aniridia, congenital cataract

Ear: Anotia, microtia

Cardiovascular: Tetralogy of Fallot, ventricular septal defect, coarctation of aorta, atrial septal defect, endocardial cushion defect, Ebstein's anomaly

Respiratory: Hypoplastic lung, choanal atresia

Orofacial & Gastrointestinal: Oral clefts, pyloric stenosis, biliary atresia

Genitourinary: Renal agenesis, obstructive genitourinary defect, hypospadias

Musculoskeletal: Reduction deformity (upper & lower limbs), gastroschisis, omphalocele, congenital hip dislocation, diaphragmatic hernia

Chromosomal: Down Syndrome (Trisomy 21), Edwards Syndrome (Trisomy 18)

Other: Amniotic bands

PREVENTING BIRTH DEFECTS

Whether or not you are planning a pregnancy, now is the time to prevent birth defects.

- ✓ Take a multivitamin with folic acid daily before conception and throughout pregnancy to support early neural tube development
- ✓ Maintain a smoke-free, alcohol-free and drug-free lifestyle throughout pregnancy
- ✓ See your doctor regularly to manage chronic conditions, complete prenatal screenings, ensure early detection and access support if needed
- ✓ Maintain a balanced diet
- ✓ Avoid harmful chemicals at home and at work, including substances that may be carried home on clothing or other personal items

To learn more about preventing birth defects, visit: marchofdimes.com and cdc.gov/ncbddd.

